THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

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B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

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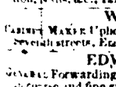
Resident Dentist. Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pearl clearness. All work warranted.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!!!
JUST Arrival of Groceries, direct from New York. I have just received and have now open for inspection the largest stock of wet and dry family Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Nails, Glass, Wooden and Willow Ware, Dye Stuffs &c., ever brought to this market, which I will sell at wholesale or retail far below other prices, and I want it perfectly known by all, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
Erie, Nov 22, 1851. 28 Corner of 5th & State-st.

Poetry and Miscellany.

MY BIRTH-DAY.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

"My birth-day"—what a diff'rent sound
That word had in my youthful ears!
And how, each time the day comes round,
Less and less white its mark appears!

When first our scanty years are told,
It seems like pastime to grow old;
And, as Youth counts the shining links,
That time around him binds so fast,
Pleas'd with the task, he little thinks
How hard that chain will press at last.
Vain was the man, and false as vain,
Who said, "were he ordained to run
His long career of life again,
"He would do all that he *had* done."
Ah, 'tis not thus the voice that dwells
In sober birth-days, speaks to me;
Far otherwise—of time it tells,
Lavished unwisely, carelessly;
Of counsel mocked; of talents, made
Haply for high and pure designs,
But oft, like Israel's incense, laid
Upon unholy, earthly shrines;
Of nursing many a wrong desirer,
Of wandering after Love too far,
And taking every meteor fire
That crossed my pathway, for his star.
All this it tells, and, could I trace
Th' imperfect picture o'er again,
With pow'r to add, retouch, efface
The lights and shades, the joy and pain,
How little of the past would stay!
How quickly all should melt away—
All—but that Freedom of the Mind,
Which hath been more than wealth to me;
Those friendships, in my boyhood twin'd,
And kept till now unchangingly;
And that dear home, that saving ark,
Where Love's true light at last I've found,
Cheering within, when all grows dark,
And comfortless, and stormy round!

From Peterson's Magazine, for January, 1852.

"HAGAR AND ISHMAEL."

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DORA ATHERTON," "THE VALLEY FARM," &c.

CONTINUED.

III.

"The man *is very importunate, sir!*"

The speaker was turnkey of the city jail, who had come to the governor, with a request for an interview, from a prisoner under sentence of death.

"I have already said," replied the governor, resolutely, "that I cannot accede to the request. I have laid the case before the attorney-general, who tells me that the prisoner's guilt is undoubted. I have, therefore refused a pardon. After this, to grant an interview, would be to hold out hopes which I can never realize."

"But there is something more than common," interposed the jailer, "in this man. I don't think he fears to die: for a more hardened, or rather more determined character, I never saw: and his desire to see you, arises from no unmanly terror of his doom, your excellency may reply."

"Why, you seem interested in this man?"

"I am. He is a peculiar character; wicked and desperate, indeed; but with many noble traits. It is the wreck of what might have been, I often think, a useful and even distinguished citizen."

"What clergyman visits him?"

"Several, but not at his request. He laughs at their concern for him, and says they have come too late: that his destiny is decided, and that he wouldn't be mean enough to smuggle himself into Heaven now, even if he could."

"This is frightful," interrupted the governor.

"I know it; I repeat his own words, however. He told them, the other day, to go into the alleys and cellars of the city, among the beggars, thieves and wantons, and *there labor;* and not wait till years of outlawry from society had done their work, till the ripe criminal, those were his very words, was in prison, and the gallows being built."

"He has a strange name," mused the governor, referring to a paper in his hand.

"Ishmael, your excellency means. I once asked him if he had Arab blood in him, when he answered with a scornful laugh, and said that he was the original Ishmael, whose hand had been against every man and every man's hand against him."

"I don't wonder your are interested in him," answered the governor, after a pause. "He is evidently a man of superior mind, but with a certain savageness of ideas, like many criminals who think society has done them wrong. But I can't break my rule, which is never to allow my judgement, in cases where pardons are sought, to be influenced by personal considerations. He has taken man's blood, and the law must have its course."

With these words the turnkey was dismissed. But the next day, what was the astonishment of the governor to find that officer again soliciting an audience, on the same errand.

His excellency slightly frowned, for he did not like his decisions, when once positively announced, to be appealed against.

"I beg your pardon," said the jailer, noting the governor's countenance. "But the prisoner made me promise to come to you again, and though I told him you rarely revoked a resolution, he insisted on my compliance. And yet, to speak frankly, I don't think he cares much whether I obtain a pardon or not; it is an interview with you that he chiefly wishes. He told me to say that he demanded it for your sake more than for his own; and that —I beg pardon for what I say, but they are his very words—if you did not grant it, you would repent it thro' all eternity."

The frown deepened on the inflexible brow of the governor. "I am not to be alarmed by such miserable shifts," he said; "the man must die."

"And your excellency will not see him?"

"No," said the governor, positively rising to show that the interview was at an end. "I am less inclined to it than ever. The wretched man must dismiss all hope, and bethink himself of his soul. Have clergymen about him, whether he will or not, for even at the eleventh hour he may repent. It would be horrible if he should *die in the frightful mood* you described yesterday, like a wolf gnashing his teeth in a trap." The multiplicity of affairs, demanded the attention of the newly installed governor, absorbed his mind for the remainder of the day, and dismissed him so fatigued to bed, that he thought no more of the prisoner. But, on the morrow, when the death-bell began to toll, and he recollected that the condemned murderer was about to expiate his offence, a strange sensation came over him. What, he thought, if the man were innocent? What if mitigating circumstances existed, which he had been too proud to reveal, unless in a personal interview? It was evident, from the jailer's story, that he has a haughty, resolute, half-savage offender, who thought himself as much wronged as wronging. Once, the governor was on the point of sending a respite, but he made a resolute effort, shook off his feelings, and ultimately forgot the affair in the engrossing concerns of the day.

At night, however, when the entire house-hold had retired, except himself, there was a knock at the door, and *the turnkey* made his appearance.

The proud, inflexible man, started, with a nameless awe, at the sight of this officer.

"Your excellency will excuse me, I hope," said the jailer, "for visiting you so late; but I promised the prisoner that I would deliver this packet to you, in person and at this hour." And, as he spoke, he took from his coat-pocket a bulky letter and handed it to the governor. The latter received it with a trembling hand, which he tried in vain to prevent; for, in truth, he was ashamed of his weakness; and then quietly laid it on his table.

"How did the man behave?" he said, partly to conceal his unaccountable emotion.

"He died, sir, as he lived," was the answer, with a sad shake of the head. "He told the clergyman that he would soon know more about eternity than a thousand priests could tell him; and that, therefore it was useless to talk. Yet he did not object to the prayer on the scaffold. He said it would do him no harm, and might work some good in the crowd; it was one of the defficiencies in society," he added scornfully, "by which, he supposed, a legal murder was sanctioned."

"Awful!"

"So it was, in one sense. And yet he died bravely, not game-like, but bravely: more like a Pagan martyr than a Christian murderer."

The governor laid his hand on the turnkey's shoulder. "My friend," said he, "you had a strange liking for this murderer, and this excuses to me your extraordinary observations. You would act more wisely to keep them concealed, however, for all will not understand you as I do. There is too much mock sympathy for crime afloat," he added, severely, "too much of a disposition to elevate murderers into heroes. It ill becomes public officers, especially, to countenance such morbid sentiments."

IV.

The governor was alone.

He sat, *for some time, with the unopened packet in his* hand, turning it over and over, his heart beating with strange violence.

The lamp that hung just overhead, threw its bright glare full on his broad brow, and thence down his striking countenance, the workings of the latter showing how much he was agitated and how he struggled against his emotion.

"This is weakness," he said at last. "I am overworked and nervous. What can this outcast, this Pariah have to say to me, that I thus tremble at it?" And, with sudden resolution, he broke the seal, and casting the envelope carelessly to one side, began to unfold the letter.

A locket, of a fashion some five and twenty years back, fell to the table.

As if struck from his fingers, by an unseen hand, the letter dropped to the floor; and that stern, immoveable man shook as if in an ague-fit.

It seemed as if he could not remove his eyes from that locket. There he sat, his face ashy pale, his gaze fixed on the toy; it possessed for him the fearful facination of the Basilisk. Terror, horror, and agony chased each other, by turns over his countenance. Several times he extended his fingers to take up the locket, but as often withdrew them with a start, before touching it, as if there was death in the contact.

And yet it was but a simple toy, at least for a stranger to look upon. It was entirely plain, though of gold, and contained no setting, but some hair, evidently that of two persons, was tastefully entwined, forming the letters H. S. and E. W., worked in cipher. When last he had seen that locket, it had been in the possession of Ellen Wharton. It was his gift to her. Can we wonder, therefore, at his present emotion?

Oh! what tides of old recollections, full of the bitterest remorse, surged through his soul. The wound, which had been closed for years, broke forth afresh; his whole frame was convulsed with agony; and never, never had he seen *his sin in so terrible a light, no! not even in his* first hours of vain regret.

But it was not alone the thought of Ellen which tortured his soul. An awful suspicion flashed upon him, as sudden as it was paralizing. What could the possession of that locket by the murderer mean?

"Great God!" groaned the governor, after a fearful silence, in which he had *revolved this suspicion, until it* assumed the form of a certainty, "he was my own child. The same pride—the stubborn spirit so like my own—his desire to see me." He spoke in gasps, at long intervals. "I see it all—oh, Lord God, Thy arm is long and thy vengeance sleepless—I abandoned my offspring, and forgot even his existence, but my sin has found me out at last."

He started from his seat, and began wildly to pace his study his demeanor more like that of a wild man. Had the *jailor seen him then, he would have had no difficulty in* recognizing the relationship between the prisoner and governor, little as he then, or ever after, suspected the terrible truth.

At last the governor paused at the table, and glaring at the letter, which still lay on the floor, seemed struggling with himself whether to pick it up, or not.

"If I read it," he thought within himself, "certainly will, perhaps, remove all hope that it may not be *her son.* But if he should have stolen the trinket—if he should have learned its history by chance—oh! there is a possibility here, which I had not thought of—he cannot deceive me by a false tale—I shall detect it at once,"—and with almost savage eagerness, he clutched at the letter, and holding it to the light, with shaking hands, began to read.

The epistle was dated, —— Prison, Thursday night, *10 P. M. November*—, 18—: and began *without introduction.* It was written in a bold, though inelegant hand.

"When you receive this," it said, "I shall be dead. I recognize in your inflexible character something akin to my own, and that forms a tie between us: the only one I acknowledge, though your blood flows in my veins.

"I have asked to see you, not to sue, coward-like, for my life; but to show you what the son of a governor may become, when he is cast out, an Ishmaelite, in his boyhood. I wanted not only to triumph over you, but to behold *my triumph.* For my whole life has been one continual wrong at your hands: you made me everything that I am; and I hate and curse you, *father.* There, I have written the word, how does it look to you?—How does it sound *to say that the murderer* in the condemned cell and the governor in his princely mansion are child and parent; and that they share the guilt equally between them, the one for having *struck the deadly blow,* the other for having left his offspring to grow up an outcast.

"You wince, I see you do, as you read this. I will make you writhe yet with even keener agony. You have seen the locket, which I send with this; it was *hers,* given to me with her dying breath, when, for the first time, she revealed my parentage. I was then but a child. But though I had known suffering, I had not known sin; while *she* lived, angel that she was, she kept me out of evil. But she died early, broken-hearted. I have been told that *for more than a year, when I was an* infant, she was crazed.

"After her death I was left to fight my way through the world as I best could: for I swore over her coffin, (it was of pine and furnished by the overseers) that *you* I would never apply to. You cast her off, whom you pretended to love. Could *I,* whom you had never seen, hope to reach your breast. But whether I could or not, I would have died a thousand deaths, sooner than have supplicated to you.

"Do you know how children of shame, deserted like myself, grow up? I will tell you, and when you make your next speech in behalf of foreign missions, think of what I say! When you next sit, in your velvet-lined pew, and hear the gospel preached, remember that hundreds, almost thousands, are like your own son, and within a stone's throw of your church, but with no gospel preached to them. I had no home, and I yet had to live, what could I do, but what others did? Sometimes I peddled newspapers; sometimes I sold obscene books on the *wharves;* and sometimes, when trade was dull, and I had no money to buy papers or meals, I stole. Very soon I forgot what my mother had taught me of the Sabbath and God. I learned to swear as other children learn to talk. Sometimes I saw you in the street, for I had learned to know your person; and once, when you almost stumbled over me, as I stood in my rage purposely to cross you, you muttered that such a young vagrant ought to be sent to the poor-house. How often I cursed you after that; and what a savage joy it gave me!

"You wince again. All this, you see, was your own work. I have your stubborn soul, as hard as granite itself; and behold what it becomes when left wild and unchiselled. I grew up an outcast, a very Ishmael: there was no one to care for me, and I cared for none. The world would not allow me to be honest even if I would, for once, remembering my mother, I strove, for awhile, to live as I *thought she would have wished.* I found a store where they took me as errand-boy; but, soon after, some money was missed from the till; I was suspected; and it being found that I had once been in the House of Correction, my guilt was considered clear. They kicked me out of the shop, and when I began to protest my innocence, threatened to send for a constable. That, too, was your work. Do you think, if I had been acknowledged as *your* son, that I should have been considered a thief by nature?

"But why go on? There are thousands like me, growing up in the same manner, in this city: and thousands more in every other great city in the land. Yet you philanthropists—ah! do I touch you again—think there is no call for human kindness in our direction, nay! regard it no sin to desert your own unacknowledged offspring. Well, we are even with you, after all. Society and *you* make Ishmaelites of *us,* and we repay you both by eternal war. We sell pestiferous books to your other children; we teach them to swear from seeing us swear in the streets: we diffuse everywhere the poison of our sin and our hate: we violate your laws, and laugh at you moral terrors.

"They call you a great man, a fearless reformer, and, I believe, something also of a saint. You feel like a saint now, don't you? Behold your work! You yourself, are my murderer; sharing my sin, you sign my death warrant; and refuse a pardon, nay! even an interview, because it is against your principles. Oh! blessed Pharisee. Broad is your phylacteric, and long are prayers in the market-place; you spoil widows and orphans, even your own child; surely great shall be your reward in heaven.

"You see I know something of your Scriptures.—Since I have been here, when no one was by, I have read much of them, under the eye of love, I might perhaps, have been a different man. But, believe me, they are not what you, and those like you, think. Christ did not turn from the Magdalene. Christ never blessed the father who abandoned his child. I know not why my mother called herself Hagar, and me Ishmael, for in *them are typified to all time outcasts, like ourselves.*

"I see [illegible] have been different. But it is too late now. The world treated me, from my very cradle, not as Christ taught: and the sin of my iniquities, at least in part, is the world's. Yet now you Christians, after making me what I am, murder me with legal forms; for, before heaven and eternity, I am innocent of the intent to kill. I struck the blow in self defence. But I was an outcast, and my word went for nothing; besides, an example was needed, as the judge said, to stop the torrent of vice rolling over the land: and in consequence, the crowd tomorrow, will be filled with godly edification, I suppose, to see a fellow creature choked under the gallows."

The Manuscript closed abruptly at this point. The governor, who had read it, literally with hair on end, sank back with a groan into his chair, the letter falling from his relaxed hand to the floor.

"The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," he murmured in a voice broken like an old man's. And with half connected sentences, he went on at intervals, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay—the bruised reed and smoking flax—into outer darkness, where shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."

His head dropped forward on his breast, and his words sank into indistinct mutterings.

V.

It was long after midnight, when the governor's wife, awakening and not finding her husband at her side, proceeded in alarm to his study. She opened the door, and seeing him sitting in his chair, as if asleep, approached to arouse him. But when she came nearer, she started back with a shriek, dropping her candle, for she gazed on the stark features of the dead,

No one heard her shriek, fortunately, as she afterward thought; for, on looking to see if there could be any cause for this sudden death, she described the letter, and afterward the locket. She read the first; and then burned them both, and finally calmly summoned the household.

An eminent physician gave a certificate, the next day, that Governor Stanley had died of a stroke of apoplexy; and the widow, who alone knew the truth, offered no contradiction.

But from that day, it was observed, she never smiled. How could she? For she carried, in her bosom, one of those awful secrets which sear the heart forever, and from which there is no repose but in the grave.

A Bear Story that bears Telling.

In the Juvenile Wesleyan—but whether original there or not, I can scarcely tell—there appears a story of an adventure with a bear, which, while it furnishes some materials for a good round laugh, illustrates the desirableness of union among members of the same family.

At the first settlement of Vermont—*so the story goes,* three young men left their homes in Massachusetts, with rifles in hand, and each bought a tract of land side by side in the wilderness. They erected a log hut, and agreed to live together, and work first on one, and then on the other's farm alternately.

After a few months' harmonious action, one of them became dissatisfied, and would no longer work only on his own farm. Thus they continued some time without anything to interrupt their course.

One day, the two who were at work together were surprised at the outcries of the one at work by himself. They grasped their rifles, and flew to the relief of their comrade, but when they came in sight of him such a ludicrous scene presented itself to their gaze, that it was some time before they could restrain from laughing sufficiently to hold their rifles with a steady hand. This man was at work, having placed his rifle against a tree some little distance off, when a large bear came between him and his rifle, and attacked him. Finding there was no time to lose, he sprang for the nearest sappling that the bear could not climb, and was soon up into it; but the sappling was too tender to bear up his weight, and it bent over like a bow, and brought him in such a position, that he had to hold on with his feet and hands, and the best part of his body, which was covered with buckskin, hung down within reach of the bear when he stood on his hind legs, and with a stroke of his fore paw soft him in a swinging motion. The bear very patiently sat on his haunches till he became more steady, and then would give him another blow, and the same result followed: but the claws did not penetrate the buckskin, and the flesh was not torn. After the two had indulged in a hearty laugh they drew up their rifles and stretched poor Brain on the ground. They united again and worked together afterwards.

Remember that Kindness Relieveth the Poor.

While around the bright hearth-stone of home's happy gladness,
Are gathered the loved ones of earth the most dear,
Remember, of poverty's deep, bitter sadness,
So many around us are tasting of here,
Tho' the draught it be bitter, and makes the heart sore,
Remember that kindness relieveth the poor.

When wild winter winds in their fury are sighing
A dirge, for the bright happy summer that's sped;
When birds of the north far away are seen flieing
Where the sun's kindly rays are still kindly shed—
Then poverty's cup, 'tis o'erflown to the brim,
And he that gives freely: 'Tis God seeth him."

When deep circling forms do o'ershadow the pane;
When Christmas and New Years are with us again;
When blessings are o'er us like summer dews shed,
And dark fleecy clouds fill the sky overhead—
Then open your treasures of earth's bounteous store,
And say to the orphan, "Be happy once more."

Tho' kindly the fates seem to smile on you now,
And bright dreams of gladness enliven your brow;
Yet still may your future be dreary with sorrow,
And the bright of to-day turn to darkness to-morrow—
Then scatter your treasures, as scatteth rain
And say to the sorrowing: "Smile ye again."

The Messages of The Post.

In Mrs Norton's late work, Stuart of Dunleath, there are many passages of remarkable beauty. The following is from the first chapter:

The post is come in. "A noun of multitude, signifying many." The epistles which lay huddled together in the mail-bag, have been sorted and delivered according to their several addresses. They have been scattered along the rows of houses like seed in a plowed furrow, and *according to the seed sown, is the crop raised;* tears for some, and smiles for others; joy and grief, like unseen spirits, entering with the post.

The letters are come.

That far-traveled treasure, the ship-letter, with its news from distant climes; the love-letter; the remittance, or refusal to remit: the attorney's letter, with a threat of "*ulterior measures,*" terrible in its vagueness; the maternal counsel; the keen and beer reproach; the half-jesting, half-scandalous gossip, immediately to be repeated and multiplied as though a stereotyped edition was called for; the vain appeal, written with anguish, blotted with tears; the letter of empty compliment or ceremony; black-edged, black-sealed, ominous looking announcement of the death of a friend or relation—all these have arrived at their destination.

How troubled is the stream of life's waters as the spirit of the hour passes over its face. If we could look into these homes whose blank windows and closed doors wear so exactly the same aspect as they did an hour ago, what changes we might behold! There sits a matron weeping; her gentle girls are weeping too; they rose cheerfully this morning; all was as usual: the morning prayer, the household task, the plans for the morrow; but the *storm has swept over them. They know themselves* widowed and orphaned—since the post came in.

In the next house, hasty orders are given, preparations are being made for a sudden journey. Death, which came as a certainty to that other family circle only threatens here. The absent son lies sick of a fever—delirious, perhaps dying; but there is hope. Are the horses come? How slowly the orders seem obeyed: all has been hurry.

Close by the shade is the sunshine; look into the dwelling opposite. A blushing girl is there, with her parents. She would fain cover her face with her hands, but they are playfully held by her father; smilingly, and yet tenderly he watches her downcast eyes, through whose shy lids his glance seems to pierce. The lover has proposed: he is accepted; she is happy; though she is to leave home. Home! she has had a vision of a "home of her own" since the post came in.

Despair, ruin, disgrace; the party-wall perhaps, alone divides her from a house where these have alighted to crush some bankrupt speculator. He has received a letter and read it. He stares wildly on vacancy.

"*His eyes*
Are with his heart, and that is far away."

In fancy he beholds the face of his daughter, innocent, dimpled, child-like. He sees his sons, handsome youths, just entering manhood; he sees their mother, who has been his good true wife for near thirty years. Familiar faces glide along the blank wall opposite, like figures from some dreadful magic lantern. He sits, now perplexed and trembling: now still and stony; there has been but one idea clear to him, the idea of SUICIDE—since the post came in.

Even to those who have not their part in the morning's distribution, the post hour is an hour of interest. How often has it been waited for with sick heart-throbs, with bitter, restless anxiety. How often, gliding by in barrenness, has it cast a shade of unutterable dejection on the dial of a useless day. How often has its very emptiness done more to convince the reason of strange, and hourly wrong, and neglect, than all the jarring words that ever were penned.

Elegant Extract.

"It is sweet when the winds disturbe the waters on the vast deep, to behold from the land the great distress of another; not because it is a joyous pleasure that any one should be made to suffer, but because it is agreeable to see from what evils thou thyself art free. It is also sweet to contemplate the contending forces of war arrayed over the plains, without any share of thy own in danger. But nothing is sweeter than to occupy the well-defended, serene heights raised by the *learning of the wise,* from whence thou mayest look down upon others, and see them straying in all directions, and going about to find the best path of life; contending in intellectual power, vying with each other in nobleness of birth, and striving, by excessive labor, night and day, to rise to the highest power, and obtain the government of affairs.

"O wretched minds of men! O blind souls! In what darkness of life, and in how great dangers is this existence, of whatever duration it is, passed! May we not see that the nature of every man demands nothing more for itself, but that he, from whose body pain is removed and absent, may exercise his mind with a pleasurable feeling, exempt from care and fear?

"We are insensible, therefore, that very few things are necessary to the nature of the body—those things, namely, which are of such a kind that they may keep off pain, and that they may afford, at the same time, many pleasures: nor does nature herself ever require gratification. If there are not in the houses of men golden images of youths, holding in their right hands blazing lamps, in order that light may be supplied for the nocturnal feast; and if their dwelling neither gleams with silver, nor glitters with gold, nor harps cause the arched and gilded roofs to resound; nevertheless, when they have stretched themselves upon the soft grass near a stream of water, under the boughs of a high tree, they socially, though with no great wealth, gratify their senses with pleasure, especially when the weather smiles upon them, and the seasons of the year sprinkle the green grass with flowers. Nor do hot fevers sooner depart from the body, if you are tossed on woven figures and blushing purple, than if you are obliged to lie under a plebeian covering.

"For which reason, since neither riches, nor nobility, *nor the glory of a kingdom,* are of any profit as to our body, we must farther suppose that they are of no profit to the mind; unless, perchance, when you see your legions moving with energy over the surface of the plain, stirring up the images of war; or, when you see your fleet sailing with animation, and spreading far abroad upon the water, religious fears, alarmed at these things, flee affrighted from your mind, and the dread of death then leaves your time undisturbed and free from care. But if we see that such suppositions and expectations are ridiculous and merely objects of derision, and that in reality the fears and pursuing cares of men dread neither the sound of arms nor cruel weapons, and mingle boldly among kings and rulers of affairs, nor shrink before the brightness gleaming from gold, or the shining splendor of a purple garment, why do you doubt but that to produce these effects is wholly the office of reason, especially when all our life labors under the darkness of ignorance? For, as children tremble and fear everything in thick darkness, so we, in the light, fear sometimes things which are not more to be feared than those which children dread, and imagine about to happen in the dark. This terror of the mind, therefore, it is not the rays of the sun or the bright arrows of the day that must dispel, but the contemplation of nature, and the exercise of reason."

The Character of Paul.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

Paul, in his natural character before his conversion resembles Bonaparte more than any other man—I mean both in his intellectual developments and energy of will. He had the same indomitable purpose, the same utter indifference to human suffering when he had once determined on his course, the same tireless, unconquerable resolution; the same fearlessness both of man's power and opinions, and that calm, self-reliance and mysterious control over others. But the point of greatest resemblance is in the union of a strong, correct judgment, with rapidity of thought and sudden impulse. They thought quicker, yet better than other men. The power, too, which both possessed was all practical power.—There are many men of strong minds, forces nevertheless wasted in reflection, or in theories for others to act upon. Thought must work out into language, but not into action. They will plan better than they can perform. But these men not only thought better, but they could work better than all other men.

The same self control and perfect subjection of his emotions—even terror itself—to the mandates of his will are exhibited in his conduct when smitten to the earth, and blinded by the light and voice from heaven. John when arrested by the same voice on the Isle of Patmos, fell on his face as a dead man, and dared not stir or speak till encouraged by the language, "Fear not." But Paul, (or Saul,) though a persecutor, and violent man, showed no symptoms of alarm or terror. The voice, the blow the light, the glory, and the darkness that followed, sufficient to upset the strongest mind: but he, master of himself and his emotions, instead of giving way to exclamations of terror, simply said: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" With his reason and judgment as steady and *strong as ever,* he knew at once that *something* was wanted of him, and, ever ready to act, he asked what it was.

From this time on, his track can be distinguished by the commotions about it. Straight back to Jerusalem, from whence he had so recently come, with letters to legalize his persecutions, he went to execute let in with those he had followed with violence and slaughter. His strong heart never beat one quicker pulsation through fear, when the lofty turrets of a proud city flashed on his vision. Neither did he steal away to the dark alleys and streets, where the disciples were concealed, and tell them secretly his faith in the Son of God. He strode into the synagogues, and before the astonished priests preached Christ and him crucified. He thundered at the door of the Sanhedrim itself, and shaking Jerusalem like an earthquake, awoke a tempest of rage and terror on himself. With assassins dogging his footsteps, he at length left the city. But instead of going to places where he was unknown, and where his feelings would be less tried, he started for his native city, his father's house, the home of his boyhood, for his kindred and friends. To entreaties, tears, scorn and violence, he was alike impervious. To Antioch and Cyprus along the coast of Syria and Rome, over the known world he went like a blazing comet, waking up the nations of the earth. From the top of Mars' Hill, with the gorgeous city at his feet, and the marble of the Parthenon behind him; on the deck of his vessel, in the midst of billows, in the gloomy walls of a prison, on the borders of the eternal kingdom, he speaks in the same calm determined tone. Deterred by no danger, awed by no presence, and *shrinking from no responsibility,* he moves before us like some grand embodiment of power. The nations heave around him, and kings turn pale in his presence. Bands of conspirators swear neither to eat or drink till they have slain him; rulers and priests combine against him; and people stone him; yet, over the din of the conflict and storm of violence, his voice of eloquence rises clear and distinct as a trumpet call, as he still preaches Christ and him crucified. The whip is laid on his back till the blood starts with every blow, and then his mangled body is thrown into a dungeon; but at midnight you hear that same calm, strong voice which has shaken the world, poured forth in a hymn of praise to God, and lo! an earthquake rocks the prison to its foundations; the manacles fall from the hands of the captives, the bolts with draw of themselves, and the massive doors swing on their hinges.

One cannot point to a single spot in his career, where he faltered a moment, or gave way to discouragement or fear. Through all his perilous life he exhibited the same intrepidity of character and lofty spirit. With his eyes fixed on regions beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and kindling on glories, it was not permitted him to reveal, he pressed forward to an incorruptible crown, a fadeless kingdom. And then his death! how *indescribably sublime!* Napoleon, dying in the midst of the midnight storm, with the last words that fell from his lips a battle cry, and his passing spirit watching in its delirium the tornadoes of his mighty column, as they disappeared in the smoke of the conflict, is a sight that awes and startles us. But behold Paul also, a war-worn veteran, battered with many a scar, though in a *spiritual warfare,* looking back not with alarm, but transport; gazing not on the earth, but on heaven. Hear his calm, serene voice ringing over the storms and commotions of life: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." No thirst of fame, nor smoke or carnage of battle surrounded him, but a spirit struggling to be free; but troops of shining angels, the smile of God, and the songs of heaven greeted, these guarded him and welcomed him home.

How to get Rid of an Old Husband.

The French are decid

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In the abundance of our harvests, the universal health of our people, and the maintenance of peace, the individual and social prosperity, are to be found new motives of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who holds our destinies in his hands. That grateful homage, the acknowledgment of our dependence on Him Almighty will, it becomes us most cheerfully to render.

Never, in the history of the Commonwealth, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause of disquiet, which has for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to be removed. A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt.

On the 1st of December, 1848, the amount of the public debt was $40,842,379 31

On the 1st of December, 1851, the amount of public debt was $40,114,236 32

Thus, within the last three years, there has been effected a reduction of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness, without impairing the efficiency of the public works, or retarding any plans of practical beneficence, such as the Legislature, according to a policy of wise economy, have thought proper to authorize.

I do not hesitate to attribute this important result to the successful operation of the efficient and real sinking fund system; established by the act of the 10th of April, A. D., 1849. The detailed transactions of the commissioners of the fund will appear in their report to be submitted to the Legislature.

This system, copied in its leading features from that which was established in the early years of our history, for the extinguishment of the national debt, has worked admirably. While there can be no precipitate extinction of public securities, such as would derange and disturb our monetary relations, neither can there be, under the present law, any such accumulation of stocks in the hands of the commissioners as to tempt or permit the application of the fund, under any accidental emergency, to other purposes than that for which it is set apart. Pledged to the payment of the public debt, it must be sacredly regarded. The creation of this fund, and the adoption of the system of making no loans, unless provision for their liquidation be made in the laws authorizing them, have already exercised a moral influence on public policy. Like the protective system in national legislation, though by another process, they prevent the representatives of the people from incurring new debts; they make the payment of public debt a part of the fixed policy of the [illegible] which no one will be willing to disavow or disturb; they interfere with no extension of public improvement or expenditures for beneficent purposes. The first application of surplus revenue is to pay a portion of the State debt, the next to extend and maintain such objects of public improvement as will, when completed, increase actual revenue and diffuse the greatest good. To maintain that system of financial policy, which has for its object the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt, is as well the duty as it will be doubtless the earnest desire of the general Assembly.

Believing that the revenues of the Commonwealth, if properly guarded, are adequately sufficient for both objects—the payment of the debt and the completion of the public improvements, I again and earnestly press on the attention of the Legislature the claims of that great section of the State lying on the North Branch of the Susquehannah. The North Branch Canal ought to be finished without further delay. Its completion would insure increased revenue to the Treasury, and would be a simple act of justice to a large portion of the people interested in its construction.

The propriety of calling upon the National Government for a portion of the public lands in aid of the several great lines of railway communication within our borders, is again suggested and urged upon your favorable consideration.

To the existing and completed Internal Improvements of the State, or rather to the mode of their administration, I invite special attention. It is wanting in proper checks and the enforcement of proper responsibility, to secure which it is respectfully urged upon the Legislature to make such changes as will authorize the election of *one* Canal Commissioner by the people for a term of three years, to whom shall be entrusted the whole supervision of the system, and the selection by the Legislature of an Engineer, to serve for a similar term, to whom shall be committed the duty of making the necessary examinations and estimates of the propriety and cost of construction and repair of the public works.

That a commissioner or agent for payments shall be selected by the Internal Improvement Commissioners, to be charged with the disbursement of the public funds annually appropriated to these purposes. Officers thus selected, owing their appointment to different powers in the Government, would from that fact and the nature of their duties, act as checks upon each other, bring responsibility directly to each department of the system, and secure a more active and energetic discharge of duty.

It cannot be doubted that the revenues derived from the public works ought to be very greatly increased. These improvements should now bring a clear revenue to the Treasury. In other States, canals and railways have rarely failed to become sources of revenue within twenty years from the period of their construction. While with us, from causes heretofore suggested for Legislative action, and still within Legislative control, the result has been widely different.

Our system of public education is far from that perfection which is desirable: The defects appear to arise from insufficiency of funds, and the want of proper teachers. It is manifest that competent persons, in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for their services, cannot be had, unless some practical plan is adopted as part of the Common School system, to create professional teachers. The ability to impart knowledge to others, particularly to young minds, is to be obtained only after long and patient study, assisted by all the faculties which science and learning can afford. The future greatness and happiness of the country depend so much upon the enlightenment of the public mind, that the statesman and patriot cannot devote his time, energies, and talents, to a more worthy object, than its attainment.

The recent Agricultural exhibition was so numerously attended and so creditable to our people, in the display of works of skill and home industry, as well as the agricultural implements and stock, that I am convinced great public good must result from it. The urgent request of a former Message, believed to be of value and importance to this great interest, it is hoped will meet favorable action at your hands. The exhibitions should be repeated in other parts of the State, and cherished as the best means of diffusing practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture. The establishment of a State Society for Western Pennsylvania, would be highly advantageous to the people of that portion, deprived as they are, by the difficulty of transportation, of a full participation in the benefits of the present S[illegible]

Contracts have been made for the publication of the Colonial Records, and of the maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. An interesting report from the gentleman charged with the arrangements for publication of the Pennsylvania Archives, accompanies this Message. I invite to it, and to these important and interesting papers your favorable action. The supervision of the publication of these papers should be entrusted to the gentleman who has arranged them. The labor performed has greatly exceeded the amount contemplated by the Legislature, and hence demands additional compensation.

The Insane Asylum, as well as other charitable institutions in which the State is directly interested, are in a prosperous condition. The kindly regards of the Assembly are solicited for this institution.

It is a pleasant reflection now, and will be a greatful remembrance hereafter, that to the promotion of all these interests, the administration of public affairs, while under my control, has faithfully, and, to some extent, effectually, directed its labors. It is to be regretted that more was not accomplished, but it is still encouraging to know that so much of practical good has been done.

In the enactment of the revenue laws of the National Government, much injury has resulted to many of the industrial interests of this State.—Their alteration in such a manner as will protect those interests, all must desire. I have on former occasions most fully expressed my views on this subject, and have urged upon the Legislature the propriety of such action as would influence favorably the National Congress.

The great manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania require and demand a change of the present system of tariff laws. The ill-success attending former efforts, furnish no excuse for an omission again to call attention to the subject.

In the confederacy of States we hold an important position. Pennsylvania, from the numbers of her population, and their acknowledged patriotism, has a right to demand for her industry that kindly legislation which it deserves and should receive. It is not the part of a high minded people to make bargains for the security of their rights, and it is equally unbecoming, tamely to submit to oppression and wrong. A firm and manly demand for the change of policy which is rapidly impoverishing a portion of our citizens, retarding the growth of the State, and preventing any development of its mineral resources, would have the effect of securing from our National Government such modification of its laws as would protect American labor against the ruinous competition it meets in our markets, from the labor of foreign countries. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the present Assembly will determine, in its action on this subject, to be faithful to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statements show that the number of cells is inadequate to the accomodation of the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced.—Whilst concurring fully in the recommendations of the worthy Inspectors, I desire to call your early attention to their letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed, by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience shows that it is not so, and that in localities where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life, startles it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message, reference was made to evil consequence likely to result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law. It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish, should not be permitted to exist among us, in its present condition. Authority to the banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money, would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, and recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to the Report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceedings on the public works during the past year, and to the reports of the Auditor General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

From Lands,	$20,000
Auction commissions,	22,000
Auction duties,	50,000
Tax on dividends,	220,000
" corporation stocks,	160,000
Licenses, Tavern,	150,000
" Retailers',	170,000
" Pedlars',	2,000
" Brokers',	8,000
" Theatre, Circus, Menagerie,	4,000
" Distillery and Brewery,	3,000
" Billiard rooms, &c.	3,000
" Eating houses, &c.	8,000
" Patent medicine,	3,000
Pamphlet laws,	500
Militia fines,	9,000
Foreign Insurance Companies,	3,000
Tax on writs, &c.	45,000
" offices,	18,000
Collateral inheritance,	175,000
Canal and Railroad tolls,	1,700,000
Canal fines,	1,000
Tax on enrollment of laws,	5,000
Premium on Charters,	20,000
Tax on loans,	140,000
Interest on loans,	20,000
Sales of public property,	10,000
Tax on tonage, &c.	25,000
Dividends from bridge tolls,	500
Accrued interest,	2,000
Refunded cash,	10,000
Escheats,	1,500
Fees of public officers,	4,000
Miscellaneous,	5,000
	$4,317,500

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Public works, supervision and repair,	$900,000
Expenses of government,	240,000
Military expenses,	5,000
Pensions and gratuities,	15,000
Charitable institutions,	100,000
Common Schools,	200,000
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	233,000
Interest on public debt,	2,020,000
Guarantied interest,	30,000
Domestic creditors,	5,000
Damage on public works,	20,000
Special commissions,	500
State Library,	500
Public grounds and buildings,	10,000
Penitentiaries,	40,000
House of Refuge,	6,000
Nicholson lands,	2,000
Escheats,	1,000
Geological survey,	8,000
Colonial records,	5,000
Abatement of State Tax,	45,000
Relief notes,	2,500
Counsel fees, &c.	5,000
North Branch Canal,	350,000
Miscellaneous,	10,000
	$4,253,500

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of April, A. D. 1835, expired by its own limitation the 10th of December last. Its reenaction would secure to many the advantages of its provisions, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve upon the present Assembly to make an apportionment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident the greatest care will be observed, to give to every portion its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen, of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally, by message, address you, I beg to present you at parting, assurances of my highest esteem and regard.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 5, 1852.

ANECDOTE OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—When the library in the Capitol was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out and enveloping the building the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appeared in his seat at the usual hour, looking quite tranquil and undisturbed. "May it please your Honor," said an officer of the Court, "will the Court sit to-day?"—The Chief Justice looked up, and coolly and significantly asked, "Is the Court room really on fire?"—"Oh no, not yet" was the answer. "Then we'll sit till it is," added the Chief. And the Court sat and transacted business as usual, amid all the confusion about it.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 17, 1852.

County Convention.

The Democratic electors of the county of Erie are requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on Saturday the 31st day of January, inst., at four o'clock, P. M. in the several townships, and at half-past six o'clock, P. M. in the several Boroughs and the Wards of the city of Erie, to appoint two Delegates from each Election District to represent said District in a County Convention to assemble in the city of Erie on Monday the 2d day of February next to appoint two Delegates to represent this county in the Harrisburg Convention on the 4th day of March next to nominate an Electoral Ticket, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to appoint three conferees to meet like conferees appointed by Crawford county to select a Senatorial delegate to represent this District in the said Harrisburg Convention

SMITH JACKSON,
C. M. TIBBALS,
WM A. GALBRAITH,
R. S. BRAWLEY,
F. W. MILLER,
I. R. TAYLOR.
} Democratic County Committee.

Erie, January 3, 1852.

Democratic Delegate Meetings for Erie County.

To be held on SATURDAY the 31st, inst. the last Saturday in this month, at the usual place of elections at 4 o'clock P. M., and half-past 6 o'clock in the several Boroughs of the same day.

☞ See notice of Democratic County Committee.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. WALKER, of the Senate, and Messrs. BLAINE and KELSO, of the House, for Public Documents.

☞ The Editor has been absent for the past week having gone to the city for the purpose of purchasing a stock of Books and Stationary, and when he returns we expect to be able to furnish our customers with something pretty nice in that line.

☞ In consequence of the late storm no mail has reached us from the east since Monday last, and as for news, that is entirely out of the question these snowy times.—There is undoubtedly "a better time coming."

☞ The Communication of "Edenboro" was received too late for insertion this week. It shall have a place in our next.

☞ The Erie and North East Railroad Board of Directors have appointed John Moore conductor, and W. P. Gilson Freight Agent. The services of Isaac Moorhead have been engaged to assist Mr. Spencer in the discharge of the duties connected with the Ticket Agency in this city.—*Gazette.*

☞ The Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* comes to us in an entire new dress, looking as neat as a new pin—a token of success in pecuniary matters unheard of in these parts.

☞ We have received the first number of a paper just started at Silver Creek, N. Y., entitled the *Home Register*. We presume it is reared upon the ashes of the defunct "*Mail*," lately published at that place. We wish it better success than its predecessor.

Governor's Message.

We this week lay the last annual message of Gov. Johnson, before our readers. Whatever else may be said of it, it certainly has one good quality, and that is its brevity.

The Governor seems to have sought to be as brief as possible, and he has succeeded in issuing a shorter annual message than has come from the Seat of Government of this State for years. Taken as a whole, the document is of very little importance to anybody, and will not probably create a great deal of disturbance in the world. The Christians outrage is not mentioned in it.

The Rail Road.

The Railroad is at last completed, and the cars made their first trip over the road on Saturday, of last week, and performed, we believe, to the satisfaction of all present. There were a large number of our citizens assembled about the Depot to see them come in for the first time, who exhibited, no doubt, no little satisfaction that the long-looked-for day had at length arrived.

We are not yet advised of the starting time of the several trains, nor how many it is designed to run in a day, but we presume it will be arranged for the best convenience of the traveling public.

☞ We regret to announce the sudden death of ALTAN FLINT, of this city, on Monday afternoon. Walking down street, and becoming somewhat faint in consequence, as was supposed, of the exertion of getting through the drifted snow, he stopped at Mr. Drake's gun shop. Dr. J. H. Stuart, was immediately called to see him, and after a few moments examination, took him up into his office close by, where, notwithstanding the best medical treatment, he continued to fail until he fell asleep in the arms of death. The immediate cause of this melancholy event, the physicians in attendance inform us, was *effusion on the lungs*. Mr. Flint was one of the oldest citizens of this place, being in his 60th year, and was universally respected.—*Gazette.*

SNOW STORM.—We have seldom had a more severe storm than has been raging since Monday morning last. The atmosphere has been continually filled with snow, which the high winds have deposited in mountains throughout the whole country. So bad has it been, that up to the time of writing this article, (Thursday noon,) the cars have not succeeded in getting through either to Buffalo or Dunkirk, and consequently every thing is behind since the storm commenced.

The cars upon the N. E. and Erie road left the depot at 1, P. M. on Monday and succeeded in getting down about 7 miles where they snowed in and remained till to-day. The locomotive succeeded in reaching the North East Station on Tuesday, but was unable to get the cars there. The roads are almost impassable and it is still snowing and blowing from the west, with as good a will as though it had just commenced.

☞ The Propeller Globe, bound from Cleveland to Dunkirk, made this port last week, laden with about 230 tons of pork in the hog. She very wisely concluded to make this port instead of going to Dunkirk, where she would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the Brigs Sizer and Walbridge and Steamer Michigan. We learn that the pork will be forwarded by Railroad as soon as the Dunkirk and State Line Road are provided with freight cars to receive and carry it over their road.

Pittsburg and Erie Railroad.

This road appears to have received a new impetus at the hands of its newly elected Board of Directors. They have ceased to quarrel with the western road and gone to work in earnest in getting subscriptions to the stock of the Company, currying favors with the Pitsburghers and holding meetings and creating an interest in the work along the line of the road. This is as it should be—and had the same policy been pursued some time since, the project would have had more sincere, *working* friends than it ever had. We bid them good speed, and assure them that their course at present is calculated to create interest for them every where, and particularly in this City, where the project has heretofore been looked upon at least with distrust, for the reason that nobody appeared to be doing anything towards building the road.

Getting Tired.

The people are evidently getting tired of the columns of nonsense which appears to emanate just now from what is called the "Bachelor's Club." It appears that they amuse themselves by meeting together and writing communications for and against themselves, we suppose for the purpose of letting people see what an immense amount of talent that famous "Club" contains.—Now, we are getting tired of the twattle, and we presume the public are too. We are willing to ascribe to them all the wisdom of Zobside, if they will only stop publishing their sickning nonsense. It is an old saying that "any fool knows enough to talk when he has something to say, but that some are too big fools to hold their tongues when they have nothing to say."

The Tariff.

Gov. Johnston could not get through with his short message without logging in this state question. We had hoped for the sake of the common sense of the community, that we should never see the subject mentioned again. But it seems that whigery never gets tired of a hobby until it fairly nose itself up, as this is destined to do at no very distant day. While upon the subject we must say with the *Keystone* that as Labor is the foundation of all values, it should be economised as carefully as gold or any other precious thing.

The whig doctrine of protection is based on the reverse—it teaches that it is best to squander labor—to make every product cost as much labor as possible. This is clearly false and fallacious.

The more labor we can save in acquiring the necessaries and comforts of life, (and even the elegancies and luxuries,) it is plain that the more we can have and enjoy with a given amount of labor, and the wider will be the circle of those who may become enjoyers.

If the same amount of labor necessary to make a ton of iron here, applied to other objects will produce what will buy a ton and a half of iron from another country, is it not possitively better for us to produce other objects and buy our iron with them? And if we do so, do we not save the cost of one ton of iron clear out of every three tons we buy?

If by any newly invented labor saving machinery or process, iron could be made here for half its present cost, would such invention, by saving labor, degrade American labor? Would it not on the contrary, by cheapening the cost of iron, extending its consumption in buildings, pavements, &c., increse the demand for labor, and extend vastly the benefits flowing from cheapness and abundance of iron?

If it is advantageous to buy cheap iron from abroad, is it of any consequence to us whether the cheapness is the effect of superior management, machinery, cheap capital or cheap labor? Is it not purely a question of economy—whether it is better to have dear iron and expend the same amount of labor at home in the manufacture of two tons of iron which applied to other objects would produce what would buy three tons? And is not, therefore, the whig clamor about the degradation of American labor to the level of the pauper labor of Europe, the shorest claptrap, unworthy of rational men?

Has it not been proved by experience, that saving labor in production, or in other words, cheapening production, increases and extends consumption to a degree that vastly multiplies the demand for labor? Take cotton for example. Can there be a doubt of more labor being employed in growing the raw material, building factories, manufacturing machinery, superintending its operation; packing, transporting, &c., of the raw cotton and its fabrics, than would be employed had labor saving machinery never been invented and were the old hand cards and hand looms still in use? Besides this, how many millions of human beings are enjoying the benefit of cotton goods who would have been deprived of it, had the high prices, which were overthrown by machinery, continued to this day?

Is it injurious to us to buy iron cheaper, or with the products of less labor, from abroad than we can make it at home? If we are not benefited thereby, to the entire amount of the labor saved, then are not all the advantageous exchanges of commerce an injury, and a degradation of American labor?

Allow the value of iron to be made up entirely of labor, how does that help the reasoning of the protectionists. There is nothing that we send abroad to pay for iron, the value of which is not made up in the same way. Thus when we buy iron, we exchange the products of labor for it; but we give less than it would require to make it here, or we should certainly make it here and not buy it from abroad. This statement makes it apparent, that the impost, called protection of American labor, is a direct tax upon American labor; or a forced squandering of it upon objects which could be obtained with less labor, were no such impost laid. Is not this consequence irresistable?

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State Debt.

The following statement showing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the 1st day of December, 1851, is from the annual report of the Auditor General.

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6 per cent loans,	$2,314,023 51	
5 do. do.	39,704,484 03	
4½ do. do.	198,200 00	
Total funded debt,		$36,216,707 54
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes on circulation,	$650,163 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	150,231 82	
Do. unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Interest on outstanding and unclaimed certificates, when funded,	9,963 91	
Domestic creditors,	82,932 74	
Total unfunded debt,		897,528 85
Total public debt,		40,114,236 36

By the 65th section of the act of 15th April, 1851, the State Treasurer was authorized to borrow, on temporary loan, $98,000, to be applied to improving the curves on the Columbia railroad. This was done. But as the amount is re-imbursable out of the proceeds of the sale to the Reading company, of the Schuylkill viaduct and the railroad leading therefrom to the city of Philadelphia, and is a mere anticipation of some of the instalments from that company, it is not embraced in the above instalment, nor in the table of loans.

☞ We learn by letter that Professor Putman, Professor of Elocution, &c., will be in this city in a few days, and that he intends to make an effort to form a class for teaching Elocution during his stay. Professor P. is quite well known to our citizens, having been engaged in getting up and sustaining the Teachers' Institute last fall. The following resolutions, copied from the Fredonia *Censor* of Dec. 31st need no comment.

"At a meeting held in Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1850, by the ladies and gentlemen of Mr. Putman's class in elocution, the Rev. J. O. Rich was called to the Chair, and W. F. Wilson appointed Secretary. After remarks, on motion, a Committee of three were appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.—Whereupon the Committee retired, and reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted."

Resolved, That having taken Lessons under the able instruction of WORTHY PUTNAM, a Graduate from the Gymnasium of Elocution at Philadelphia, we confidently recommend to both male and female the study and practice of the science and art of Elocution, as being eminently calculated to our opinion—1st. To give the pupil a perfect knowledge of the true Elements of Speech; 2d. To secure the most essential qualification for the reader or speaker, viz: a correct and beautiful articulation; 3d. To improve the voice in power and melody, and give it variety of inflection and cadence; 4th. To invigorate the lungs, fortify them against disease, and impart natural and proper stimulus to the brain and all the organs of life: 5th. To give the pupil confidence in the public audience and private circle; 6th. To promote ease and gracefulness in gesture and attitude; 7th. To cultivate the poetic and literary taste, for the enjoyment of the grandeur and beauty of thought; 8th. Last but not least, to impart to the learner Nature's own beautiful and elegant expression in Reading and Speaking.

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Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of this road held at Philadelphia on the 2d inst. at which a very favorable feeling seemed to exist. The friends of the road in the city are influential and wealthy, and are every day becoming more numerous; and we think from present appearances the day is not far distant that will see the whole line, from this city, to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore completed. Major GITTIS presided at the meeting, and speeches were made by a number of distinguished citizens, both of Philadelphia and the interior of the State. Hon H. A. Muhlenberg, of Berks county, was present, and being called upon made a very eloquent speech in favor of the road.—During his remarks he spoke of the wise forethought of our forefathers in securing to us the county of Erie, with its valuable harbor, and he showed the tenacity with which Pennsylvania had adhered to her claim on the territory in dispute. The reason of this, he said, was that the great men of those times foresaw the future greatness of the lake trade, and that it would be the richest prize to be sought for on the American continent. The harbor of Erie, he said, is six miles square, free from ice earlier in the spring and later in the fall than any other harbor on the lakes; and for all purposes of water communication it is superior to any of the lake ports. He spoke of the difference of the gauge of the portion of the Lake Shore Railroad running through Pennsylvania from that portion lying in Ohio and New York; and he said that it had purposely been caused by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in order that the necessity for the transhipment of goods at Erie might give to both New York and Philadelphia a fair chance thence for the trade. Great efforts have been made to get this altered, and New York threatens to spend a hundred thousand dollars to have the act repealed; but the speaker said, that there was patriotism enough in the Legislature, he knew, to resist all such attempts. As, then, trade and travel must be transhipped at Erie, it would naturally take the shortest route to the seaboard; and then proceeded to show that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad would be ninety miles less than the New York and Erie, and consequently that it would be the more preferable of the two. To show that the road would be profitable to the stockholders, he quoted the large amounts spent by New York in her roads to the west, and the ample returns they have made.—Notwithstanding the large amounts spent on her roads, there has never been any difficulty in procuring additional appropriations or subscriptions. Mr. M. argued that the local trade of the proposed road would be sufficient to maintain it, and in this connection he referred to the immense quantities of land lying idle in those parts of the State, because there is no road to take their products to market. If there were any such avenues they would be immediately developed. In two years, the time it would take to construct the road, the whole adjacent country would be settled. With one-third of the amount necessary already subscribed by the interior, will Philadelphia neglect to lend her helping hand? Mr. Muhlenberg was attentively listened to, and closed with much applause.

Flogging in the Navy.

We had thought, and still hope that this disgraceful, unmanly and brutal practice has passed from the statutes governing the Navy of the United States, and that its name would only be heard hereafter during the recitation of a "yarn" by some venerable old tar, while recounting scenes upon the quarter-deck of a man-of-war in times gone by. But it appears that some of the Commanders of the Navy are not satisfied without the privilege of the use of brute force, and that through their agents in Congress they are already moving to reinstate the lash on board ship,—to have the glorious privilege of hauling up one of their own flesh and blood, and setting some fiend of a Boatswain at him, to lash him until his back has more the appearance of a mass of wounded flesh and blood, that that of a human man. The reasons assigned for this are, that men cannot be governed without it. It certainly appears to us as a poor excuse, and as a cotemporary very justly remarks, we are sure that it [illegible] considered as an established fact, that all officers in command in our naval service, who cannot govern those under them by reason, mildness and a moral power, and such modes of punishment as humanity will justify, are unfit to command. No matter how brave they may be, if they lack this power of government they are essentially deficient in one of the most important qualifications of a good naval officer.

It appears the matter came up in Congress on the motion of Senator Gwin, of California, calling for a petition laying on the table asking for a restoration of the practice of flogging in the Navy. The speech of Senator Stockton will, we think, make the petitioners look small, or at least feel so, if they have hearts in their bosoms. It was a most powerful speech against the barbarous practice, now happily abolished, but sought to be revived. Every friend of humanity, and every man who belives that sailors are human beings, and can be controlled by kindness and moral power, owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Stockton.

Legislative Summary.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1852.

At three o'clock yesterday the Senate was called to order by Col. Pearson, the Clerk, when the Secretary of the Commonwealth was announced with the returns of the late election.

Upon calling the vote all the members were found to be in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker, and after three ballots without an election, adjourned to 9 o'clock of next day.

The members elect of the House of Representatives, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, this morning at 11 o'clock. They were called to order by Col. Jack, the Clerk, when the Secretary of the Commonwealth appeared at the bar, and was announced with the returns of the late election.

On motion of Mr. Hart, of Philadelphia, the Clerk was directed to read the returns.

On calling the vote, *ninety-seven* members were found to be in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Lilly, the House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, which resulted in the election, on the first ballot, of M. John Riley, of Armstrong County.

The Speaker was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Acker and Bonham, when he delivered a very appropriate speech, after which the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Acker. The Speaker then proceeded to administer the official oath to the members. A committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was arranged and ready for business, after which it adjourned.

January 7.

The Senate met agreeable to adjournment, and upon the 8th ballot, J. H. Walker, of Erie, was elected Speaker.

On taking the chair, Mr. Walker returned thanks for the honor done him,

News by Telegraph and Mail.

By SPEED'S LINE—Office in Williams' Block.

☞ J. B. GUTHRIE, Esq., the Democratic Mayor of the City of Pittsburg, was re-elected to that office on Tuesday last, by a majority of 56 over Sawyer, the Whig nominee.

NEW YORK Jan. 15.

Steamship Union from Chagres, via Jamaica, arrived this morning. She brings the same report from Jamaica, that the British admiral had summoned the brig of war Express to repair from San Juan with a view to inquire into the Prometheus affair. The Union had 180 passengers and no gold.

The Steamship Eldorado arrived on the 4th inst. She brings the California mails, 1,082,907 dollars specie on freight and 200 passengers.

Steamship Panama from San Francisco on the 15th Dec had arrived at Panama, also the Steamship Republic left Chagres. U. S. Sloop of war Albany, Capt. Platt arrived Jan. 2d from St Domingo, all well, awaiting orders.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.

Kossuth and suit, accompanied by the reception committee, arrived here by special train about 1 o'clock, P. M. The party was conducted in sleighs with four horses each, and the procession was formed by individuals in sleighs. The House of Representatives met at 4 P. M. About noon the Ladies began to fill the Hall of the House and long before the time of meeting, had completely filled the seats of the members and the floor, notwithstanding the joint rules which had been adopted by the committee of arrangements. The rotunda and entrance to the Hall presented a scene of dire confusion, an immense crowd struggling for good positions, were hurling all kinds of curses at the Sergeant-at-Arms and the officers on duty, and it was certainly the most rowdy demonstration we ever witnessed. It being found impossible to check the excitement: as a last resort, the military were sent for. The Speaker called loudly for the House to come to order, but without effect. The crowd was appealed to, in the name of the State of Pennsylvania to clear the rotunda and allow Senators to enter the Hall. This entreaty was turned into ridicule by the mob. At 5 o'clock the Governor of the Commonwealth and heads of Department entered the Hall, whereupon the confusion in the rotunda was recommenced, in the midst of which the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the joint committee of the Senate and House, who entered escorting the distinguished Hungarian. The chairman of House committee and he took a seat beside Governor Johnston on the Speaker's stand.

A most disgraceful scene of Rowdyism occurred, accompanied by screams and yells, with both the Speakers of the Senate and House endeavoring to quell. As a last resort the National Guards was sent for, and took possession of the place. They only succeeded in partially restoring order. Amid much confusion Kossuth replied to the welcome, in a speech of about 10 minutes, neither Speaker was heard scarcely a dozen feet from where they stood. At the close of his address, Kossuth was enthusiastically applauded and the assemblage broke up amids the greatest confusion.

Terrible Accident.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Breaking of a Balustrade in Centre Street—Six persons killed—Nine persons severely injured!

Last night about 9½ o'clock an alarm of fire was raised from the Sixth District. Upon repairing to the building, No. 140 Centre Street, it was found that a false alarm had been given by an old woman who resided there. The building is five stories high and was occupied by the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of a lodging-house for the Emigrants under their charge!

It is said that over 500 persons were in the building at the time. Upon the alarm of fire being given, the inmates made a rush for the door leading to the street, and of course there was a jam on the stairway, which followed by a catastrophe similar to that which happened at the school-house in Greenwich avenue. The railing of the stairs yielded to the weight on them, gave way, and a large mass of human beings were thrown in a heap together. A crowd above still pressed down upon the mass below, crushing smothering those who had first fallen.

The Police headed by Capt. Garrett, who were promptly on the spot, made almost superhuman efforts to extricate the wretched beings who were wedged between the walls. But before the passage could be cleared, six persons were smothered. It is thought that five of the injured persons will die. Those taken out were entirely naked. The few night clothes they had on, having been torn off, in the efforts made to get them from their perilous condition.

☞ Evidence of friendship—kissing a married lady out of pure love to her husband.

WHAT WILL OUR GRANDMOTHERS SAY?—There is a knitting machine in operation in Philadelphia, which knits three hundred and eighty stitches at each turn of a small crank, which crank may be easily turned by hand from one hundred to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, making from forty to sixty thousand stitches per minute, or at the rate of about three millions per hour.—*Hartford Cour.*

☞ An Editor down east is responsible for the following:

It is *delicious* to have a prette girl open the front door and mistake you for her cousin; but still *more delicious*—to have her remain deceived until she has kissed you twice, and hugged the buttons off your coat. "Ma, here's Chawles."

W. C. BRALEY.

WOULD say to horse owners that he has the secret of nearly the entire face of patent remedies for horses and with a number of years practice will be able to give satisfaction generally either as a farrier or Surgeon.

☞ Please call at my office at the Canal Stable near the outlet lock of the Erie Extension Canal, and judge for your-selves.

Jan. 8, 1-51.—1y31

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE Petition of Frederick Haas of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by himself in said Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. F. HAAS.

Erie, Dec. 29, 1852.

We the subscribers, citizens of said Ward aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that F. Haas, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

(Signed)—Simeon Dunn, J. H. Rabler, W. Rabler, D. Rich, J. A. Caldwell, W. Goodrich, A. Walker, Jacob J. Rohrencutt, T. B. Williams, C. B. Wright, Wm. Beatty, S. Jackson & Son. 3t 30.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Silas Raymond of the township of Greenfield, in the County aforesaid, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, at his house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or tavern, and he will ever pray as in duty bound, pray, &c.

Greenfield, Jan. 17, 1852. SILAS RAYMOND.

We, the undersigned citizens of Greenfield township in which the above mentioned tavern is to be kept, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that the house is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further that said tavern is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed—Joseph Berrey, A. Burton, S. S. Crook, Menando Farnsworth, E. A. Addison, Daniel Fenton, Wm. Chapin, Robert McNaar, S. S. Colburn, Charles Morgan, John Wesley, Ben Wilkerson, Orin L. Slade, Lemon Wilkerson, et al. 3t 26.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

A Fact that I wish to have Known.

STOCKTON has removed to his new store, on "Park Row," two doors east of Brob's corner, which is now being filled with as choice a selected stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,

Silver Plated and German Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., as can be found west of New York, (no mistake on this point,) Ladies and Gentlemen! I have picked a beautiful assortment, who of you will not call and see them? No time this week to enumerate; What is not on the "first floor," may be found in the second and third lofts.

☞ REPAIRING done in the best manner. Particular attention will be given to Watches by an experienced workman

At the sign of the Mammoth Watch. STOCKTON.

Erie, Sept. 20th-51 19.

POPPY and NUTON and Maenick Varnish, by
Erie, Nov. 1. CARTER & BROTHER.

A FEW dozen Jars of Nice Pickles—also Sardines for sale by
Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

110 BULLS, superfine Flour for sale by
Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Cheese! Cheese!!

A. K. MILLER'S celebrated Hamburg Cheese—also James Boyle's Dairy Cheese, for sale by the quantity or pound by
Nov. 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WANTED—Five hundred Bushels of White Beans, 300 large Beans, 50 Carrot seed, 100 Marrow fat peas, and 200 Timothy Seed, are wanted for which the highest price will be paid by
Erie, Dec. 30, 1851. D. S CLARK

Political and General News.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, January 12.

The steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan, whence she sailed on the evening of the 1st inst., and from Havana the 6th inst., arrived this forenoon, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 24th ult. She had on board 255 passengers, and $560,000 in gold dust, principally in the hands of passengers.

The United States steamer Shubrick, Com. Parker, arrived at San Juan on the 1st, and her visit was supposed to be in relation to the recent outrage on the Prometheus, by the British brig of war Express. The event created great excitement at San Juan.

The steamer Tennessee, with mails from New York to the 11th of November, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th of December, and the mail steamer from that city, was in consequence detained until the 16th, to give merchants time to answer their letters.

It was not known what amount of gold would be dispatched by the mail steamer.

The latest accounts from San Diego, indicate most decidedly, that the Indian disturbances are at an end, and Gov. McDougal had disbanded the volunteer companies which had been formed.

The weather at San Francisco continues delightful. Accounts from the interior speak of frequent heavy rains which have proved of great benefit to vegetation, and have raised the rivers from five to ten feet. There has, not, however, sufficient rain fallen to afford gold seekers in the dry diggings all the facilities they require for successful work.

The papers contain contradictory repors relative to the gold discoveries in Bear Valley; some asserting that the claim has the appearance of having been worked out whilst others affirm that the first accounts have been fully realized, and that it is a reliable fact that the original discoverers have sunk their hole to the depth of 12 feet and have taken out $400,000.

There had been a moderate business doing at San Francisco during the last fortnight, without any improvement in prices; stocks continuing largely in excess of the demand.

Seaman's wages were firm, and engagements were difficult at late rates.

Laborers obtain from five to six dollars per day, and carpenters and masons from seven to ten. Other mechanical branches are prosperous.

General interests of state are progressing favorably, and all matters continue to assume a more settled and satisfactory aspect.

Miners are generally doing well. Clean gold dust is $17,25 per ounce. Sight bills on New York, 4 per cent. Most of the dancing companies and others working in beds of rivers had suspended operations.

An extensive deposit of magnetic oxide of iron ore had been discovered thirty miles from Marysville on the Placerville road.

A letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster is published in the San Francisco Courier, which denies the truth of Senator Gwin's statement that the administration is in favor of selling the mineral lands of California.

The Democratic State Central Committee had called a convention to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The survey of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad from San Francisco to San Jose had been completed, and D. R. Cobb was shortly to leave for New York to raise funds for the enterprise.

The San Jose Visitor says that the new state house is nearly completed, and considers it settled that the seat of government will not be removed again.

Serious apprehensions are entertained at San Francisco for the safety of the steamer McKim, which left Panama on the 26th of November, with a full load of passengers. The Board of Commissioners had previously pronounced her unseaworthy.

Snow fell 6 feet to the depth of near six feet in the country about Downieville.

A detachment of 70 U. S. troops had proceeded from Benicia and Monterey to San diego, previous to the receipt of the intelligence of the dispersion of the Indians and the arrest of the principal leaders, among whom is Antonio and Bill Marshall, a white man who is supposed to be the chief instigator of the late troubles.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The expedition from San Francisco in the ship Galecock, arrived at Honolulu on the 15th of November, and met with a most kindly welcome from the American and Native citizens, but were viewed with much distrust by English and French residents. As late as the 18th of November every thing betokened a continuance of the most peaceful and satisfactory relations between the expeditionists and the inhabitants of the Islands.

The U. S. ship Vandalia was at Honolulu, and should a necessity arise, as some anticipate, would aid in protecting the government.

The U. S. Consul had returned to Honolulu, and resumed the official duties on the 4th of November.

Trade and business was generally dull on the Islands, and the markets were overstocked with all kinds of goods.

Mons Remy, a naturalist from Paris, was engaged in exploring the Islands, and had made botanical and geological discoveries which were expected to prove of great importance.

FLOOD AT ALBANY.—On Wednesday, about midnight, the ice in the river commenced moving, at which time the water on the Pier was several inches in depth. Soon after the river rose more rapidly and continued to rise until 3 o'clock yesterday, when it had reached a point much higher than at any time since 1839.

We learn from Hudson and Poughkeepsie this morning, that the ice in the river had not moved opposite those places, and from a gentleman that the ice was damming up at Castleton.

A portion of the Hudson River Rail Road, between this city and Castleton, was yesterday submerged, and about one mile of road, between Stony Point and Castleton, has been carried away. It was reported last evening that the pile bridge across Kinderhook creek was also carried away, which, we are informed by the agent of the company, is incorrect.

Passengers by the Express train from New York yesterday morning, reached here in the evening via the Hudson and Berkshire Rail Road to Chatham Four Corners, thence to this city by the Boston Road.

The ice passed off without doing much damage in this vicinity. At the steamboat landing the planking has been torn up, but no material damage has been done to vessels either in the Canal or the Yankee Basin.

Early yesterday morning a canal boat came down the river, having on board a woman and two children. As the boat passed this city the woman was heard to call for assistance, but the running ice was so formidable that it was impossible to render her any aid with the means then at hand. The Greenbush ferry boat was not in running order and the Olcott was just firing up. The canal boat was last seen passing down the river at Van Wie's Point.

The hull of a small steam tug called the Convoy was stove in by the ice, and the boat sunk near the Troy Nail Works, early yesterday morning.

At the West the streams are all very high, and much damage has been done to property in the vicinity. The Mohawk is broken up and the river is very high. Some mill dams have been carried away, but we have been unable to ascertain the extent of the damage done along the line of the river.

A portion of the track of the Utica and Schenectady Road, in the vicinity of the Mowhawk river, is submerged. No damage has been done to the road but it has caused some detention. The trains due here at an early hour this morning did not arrive until 10 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Dock and Pier were still submerged, and were navigable for small boats. The flood had been subsiding during the morning; but this afternoon there has been no material change. The water, however, has fallen two feet and nine inches from the highest point reached yesterday.—*Albany Journal.*

PARKER'S READERS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, for sale by the piece or single copy at GUNNISON'S.

SANDER'S SPELLERS AND READERS may be had at
Erie, Jan. 3, 1851. GUNNISON'S.

MCGUFFEY'S SPELLERS by the dozen at
Erie, Jan. 3 GUNNISON'S.

REVERIES of a Bachelor, Fresh Gleanings, Longacre and Battle Summer, by IK. Marvel, may had at
The Bream Line expected first Express. GUNNISON'S.

FAMILY BIBLES as low as $1 25 at
Erie, Jan. 3 GUNNISONS.

CIRCULAR SAWS.—A good assortment of Circular Saws for sale cheap, with or without Mandrills. Also, Mulay and Cooper's Mill saws, Cross Cut, Hand and Wood Saws, at rates which cannot fail to please. SENNETT & CO.

CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.—Brass Curtain Bands and Pins, Glass Pins, Cord and Tassels of various colors, Rolls, Ends and Rack Pullies. RUFUS REED.

WAFFLE IRONS, of different kinds, at No. 3 Reed House.
Erie, Oct. 25. RUFUS REED.

LADIES' Kid, Cassimere, Linie, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Fine Linie Mitts, short and long Fine Sic Gloves, Gents' Kid, Cashmere, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Gloves. Children's Cashmere and Lisle do., for sale by S. JACKSON.

MEN'S and Boys' Caps, Silk and Worsted Plush, Oil Cloth Caps, Rough and Ready Hats Also, a good assortment of ladies' Muffs for sale very cheap by S JACABON.

THE best assortment of Ladies Gaiters, Slipps, Jenny Linds, Ties, Buskins, Walking Shoes, and a variety of cheap shoes for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

GRAPES.—A good supply of choice Grapes on hand and for sale by Dec. 10, 1851 D. S. CLARK.

ALSO—Just received, 15 pieces, 450 yards of shilling Muslin De Laines, good styles. C. M. TIBBALS.
November 6

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of Erie County:

THE Petition of Lyman Robinson to keep a public House of entertainment at his old stand in the Borough of Wattsburg, for one year. L. ROBINSON.

Wattsburg, Jan. 5, 1852.

We, the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Wattsburg in said county, do certify that the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public. (Signed)

J. T. Emsworth, S. F. Town, Wm. S. Davis, E. Rouse, D. C. Emsworth, I. W. Vail, F. O. Hill, Samuel Coyle, H. C. Williams, H. H. Chaffee, H. McLean, Henry Brigtman.

Jan. 8, 1-52.—3t33

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of general Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Erie, February Sessions.

THE Petition of G. J. Strauahan, of the town of Concord, county of Erie, respectfully sheweth that he has provided himself with the necessary accommodations for travelers and others, and asks your Honors to grant him a license to keep a tavern and house of public entertainment at said stand.

Concord, Jan. 9, 1852. G. J. STRANAHAN.

The subscribers, citizens of Concord township, are well acquainted with G. J. Stranahan, the above petitioner, and recommend him as a man of good reputation for honesty and sobriety; that he is well provided with house room and stables convenient, for the accommodation of travelers, &c., and recommend him as a suitable person to keep a public house of entertainment and tavern.

(Signed)—Alanson Pierce, Francis Bates, P. K. Webber, Thomas Chelton, Samuel Hays, Oliver Hall, R. C. Brown, S. P. Drown, A. J. Willard, Jesuthum Grey, Abner Lilley, Beuniger L. Bailey, John Hay & John McGray. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Fidel Dutlinger, of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by Alvin Gibbs in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. ALVIN GIBBS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of Waterford aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Alvin Gibbs the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Waterford, January 1, 1851.

Signed.—J. Barton, I. N. White, Wm. Benson, H. Oliver, T. B. Vincent, H. Hamilton, Jno. Marvin, Harvey Boyd, Wm. Anderson, S. B. Benson, David Boyd, A. Oliver. 3t34

To the honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of Erie County:

THE petition of Lewis A. Constantine of the East Ward, Erie city, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as the Farmers' Hotel, in said East Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 9, 1852. LEWIS A. CONSTANTINE.

We the subscribers, citizens in the East Ward in the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Lewis A. Constantine, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public.

(Signed)—H. Caldwell, M. Mayer, E. A. Bennett, F. Schlaudecker, H. F. Ross, Louis K. Constantine, William Seigel, Joseph Soety, C. Brandes, Wm. Lang, J. Tung, W. Wagner. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County

THE Petition of Charles S. French, of the West Ward of the city of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house called the Rail road Depot, in said city. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1852. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward, of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Charles S. French, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public. (Signed.)

A. King, Chas. B. Wright, S. Smith, A. Parsons, Jr., Chas. Miller, Chas. H. Miller, Smith Jackson, J. H. Williams, Wm. S. Gallagher, A. Scott, A. Walters, T. W. Moore. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of John Gable, in the east ward of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Lake House, in the east ward in said city. He therefore pray the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. —, 1851. JOHN GABLE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward, city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Gable, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

(Signed)—M. Mayer, James Kennedy, Joseph Whipple, T. Burnham, H. B. Haverstick, A. Gerauld, Jno. B. Cook, John McCann, Murray Whallon, John Gensheimer, John V. Boyer, Daniel Cook, John Meurer, Wm. F. Rindernecht. 3t3

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Alvin Gibbs, of the Borough of Waterford, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by Alvin Gibbs in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. ALVIN GIBBS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of Waterford aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Alvin Gibbs the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Waterford, January 1, 1851.

Signed.—J. Barton, I. N. White, Wm. Benson, H. Oliver, T. B. Vincent, H. Hamilton, Jno. Marvin, Harvey Boyd, Wm. Anderson, S. B. Benson, David Boyd, A. Oliver. 3t34

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of Erie County:

THE petition of Lewis A Constantine of the East Ward, Erie city, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as the Farmers' Hotel, in said East Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 9, 1852. LEWIS A. CONSTANTINE.

We the subscribers, citizens in the East Ward in the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Lewis A. Constantine, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public.

(Signed)—H. Caldwell, M. Mayer, E. A. Bennett, F. Schlaudecker, H. F. Ross, Louis K. Constantine, William Seigel, Joseph Soety, C. Brandes, Wm. Lang, J. Tung, W. Wagner. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County

THE petition of Charles S. French, of the West Ward of the city of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house called the Rail road Depot, in said city. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1852. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward, of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Charles S. French, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public. (Signed.)

A. King, Chas. B. Wright, S. Smith, A. Parsons, Jr., Chas. Miller, Chas. H. Miller, Smith Jackson, J. H. Williams, Wm. S. Gallagher, A. Scott, A. Walters, T. W. Moore. 3t33

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of John Gable, in the east ward of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Lake House, in the east ward in said city. He therefore pray the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. —, 1851. JOHN GABLE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward, city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Gable, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

(Signed)—M. Mayer, James Kennedy, Joseph Whipple, T. Burnham, H. B. Haverstick, A. Gerauld, Jno. B. Cook, John McCann, Murray Whallon, John Gensheimer, John V. Boyer, Daniel Cook, John Meurer, Wm. F. Rindernecht. 3t3

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Charles S. French, of the West Ward of the city of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house called the Rail road Depot, in said city. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1852. CHARLES S. FRENCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward, of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Charles S. French, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public. (Signed.)

A. King, Chas. B. Wright, S. Smith, A. Parsons, Jr., Chas. Miller, Chas. H. Miller, Smith Jackson, J. H. Williams, Wm. S. Gallagher, A. Scott, A. Walters, T. W. Moore. 3t33

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of John Gable, in the east ward of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Lake House, in the east ward in said city. He therefore pray the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Erie, Jan. —, 1851. JOHN GABLE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward, city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Gable, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

(Signed)—M. Mayer, James Kennedy, Joseph Whipple, T. Burnham, H. B. Haverstick, A. Gerauld, Jno. B. Cook, John McCann, Murray Whallon, John Gensheimer, John V. Boyer, Daniel Cook, John Meurer, Wm. F. Rindernecht. 3t3

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Alvin Gibbs, of the Borough of Waterford, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by Alvin Gibbs in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. ALVIN GIBBS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of Waterford aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Alvin Gibbs the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Waterford, January 1, 1851.

Signed.—J. Barton, I. N. White, Wm. Benson, H. Oliver, T. B. Vincent, H. Hamilton, Jno. Marvin, Harvey Boyd, Wm. Anderson, S. B. Benson, David Boyd, A. Oliver. 3t34

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of Erie County:

THE petition of Lewis A Constantine of the East Ward, Erie city, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, known as the Farmers' Hotel, in said East Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 9, 1852. LEWIS A. CONSTANTINE.

We the subscribers, citizens in the East Ward in the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Lewis A. Constantine, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public.

(Signed)—H. Caldwell, M. Mayer, E. A. Bennett, F. Schlaudecker, H. F. Ross, Louis K. Constantine, William Seigel, Joseph Soety, C. Brandes, Wm. Lang, J. Tung, W. Wagner. 3t33

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Wm. W. Thompson & Co. of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that they are well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by them in said city. We therefore pray to the honorable court to grant us a license for keeping a public inn or tavern. W. W. THOMPSON & CO.

Erie, Jan. 10, 1852.

We the subscribers, citizens of the city of Erie aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. W. Thompson & Co. the above applicants, are of good repute for honesty and temperance, and are well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary for the accommodation of travelers and others, and asks your Honors to grant him a license to keep a tavern and house of public entertainment at said stand.

Concord, Jan. 9, 1852. G. J. STRANAHAN.

The subscribers, citizens of Concord township, are well acquainted with G. J. Stranahan, the above petitioner, and recommend him as a man of good reputation for honesty and sobriety; that he is well provided with house room and stables convenient, for the accommodation of travelers, &c., and recommend him as a suitable person to keep a public house of entertainment and tavern.

(Signed)—Alanson Pierce, Francis Bates, P. K. Webber, Thomas Chelton, Samuel Hays, Oliver Hall, R. C. Brown, S. P. Drown, A. J. Willard, Jesuthum Grey, Abner Lilley, Beuniger L. Bailey, John McGray. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE PETITION of Fidel Dutlinger, of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by him in said city. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Erie, Jan. 9, 1852. FIDEL DUTLINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Dutlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

(Signed.)—H. Caldwell, M. Mayer, E. A. Bennett, F. Schlaudecker, H. F. Ross, Louis K. Constantine, William Seigel, Joseph Soety, C. Brandes, Wm. Lang, J. Tung, W. Wagner. 3t33

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Wm. W. Thompson & Co. of the West Ward of the city of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that they are well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by them in said city. We therefore pray to the honorable court to grant us a license for keeping a public inn or tavern. W. W. THOMPSON & CO.

Erie, Jan. 10, 1852.

We the subscribers, citizens of the city of Erie aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. W. Thompson & Co. the above applicants, are of good repute for honesty and temperance, and are well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary for the accommodation of travelers and others, and asks your Honors to grant him a license to keep a tavern and house of public entertainment at said stand.

Concord, Jan. 9, 1852. G. J. STRANAHAN.

The subscribers, citizens of Concord township, are well acquainted with G. J. Stranahan, the above petitioner, and recommend him as a man of good reputation for honesty and sobriety; that he is well provided with house room and stables convenient, for the accommodation of travelers, &c., and recommend him as a suitable person to keep a public house of entertainment and tavern.

(Signed)—Alanson Pierce, Francis Bates, P. K. Webber, Thomas Chelton, Samuel Hays, Oliver Hall, R. C. Brown, S. P. Drown, A. J. Willard, Jesuthum Grey, Abner Lilley, Beuniger L. Bailey, John McGray. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE PETITION of Fidel Dutlinger, of the city of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by him in said city. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. FIDEL DUTLINGER.

Erie, Jan. 9, 1852.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward of the city of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Dutlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

(Signed.)—H. Caldwell, M. Mayer, E. A. Bennett, F. Schlaudecker, H. F. Ross, Louis K. Constantine, William Seigel, Joseph Soety, C. Brandes, Wm. Lang, J. Tung, W. Wagner. 3t33

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(Signed.)—H. Caldwell, M. Mayer, E. A. Bennett, F. Schlaudecker, H. F. Ross, Louis K. Constantine, William Seigel, Joseph Soety, C. Brandes, Wm.

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No. 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Bennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the importers and Manufacturers, he can by saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New York,

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package, as he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and pig-tail, also loose and assorted size pail, Shorting; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars, Ranees, in whole, half and quarter Boxes, Currants, Figs, Prepared Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger in paper cases, Ground Pepper, Pimento, Cassia and Cayenne in 1, 2 and 4 lb. papers, Powder, in whole, half and quarter kegs, Shot, assorted sizes, of different kinds; No. 1 Fine, Extra and Family Soaps Refined Elephant and White Oil, Sperm, Elivered and Olive do. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish, Rig in and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter. Together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would most cordially invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 29.—19. J. M. SMITH.

New Shop! New Firm! New Goods and New Prices!!!

THE undersigned take this method of thanking the public for their former liberal patronage, and also to inform them that they have formed a partnership under the name of Derby & Montford, and will carry on the

GUNSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its branches, at their new shop in the new Block, two doors west of the Reed House, under H. P. Stockton's Jewelry Store, where they will be happy to wait upon all who may favor them with a call with the *best* and *cheapest* work that can be done in town. They have just received, direct from New York, an entire New Stock, among which may be found Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, from $12 50 to $30, a quantity of which they are anxious to make room for, Rifles to make up and Warrant, Revolvers, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Bead, Flasks, the nicest in town, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, in fact every thing necessary to the full equipment of a sportsman. Guns repaired to order, and done when promised. Gaiming twist and common Rifles, manufactured to order and warranted to shoot from one to one hundred rods. On hand, A large stock of Gun Locks, all Kinds, Main Springs, Tumblers, Cocks, forged Brich Pins, Cog Springs, Bullet Moulds, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary to build a gun, which are kept for the accommodation of the trade in this and the adjoining counties, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, a little cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this city. Please give us a call before purchasing. They are also prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in their line, such as filing and setting Saws, repairing Locks of all kinds, furnishing, fitting and repairing keys, repairing umbrellas &c., which will be done on short notice, and charges reasonable.

Erie, October 11, 1851.—22 DERBY & MONTFORD.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all, worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to secure, and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window leaves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, with his apparatus, worst comes may be easier in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood, pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept 4, 40, 1851. 18

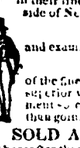
EUREKA! EUREKA!!

We Have Found it! Found What!!

WHY, that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all Goods in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at

No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine the great assortment of



Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest fabrics, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at this establishment at a cheapness that will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the the only inducement held out to a "Fair, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have in their employ

One of the Best Cutte's in Town,

they will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them well done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest Factory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, Scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

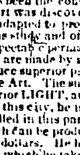
and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.

Erie, Sept. 23, 1851. 19

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it and finds it works well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his



FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at correspondingly low prices. All in want of goods in his line are respectfully invited to examine his stock, as an assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green an I Drab Broadcloth, Fancy Cassimeres in various patterns. Also:

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell the citizens of the Lake Shore a series of years patronized him, that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market, but to new customers he has nothing to say, only

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away unsatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" all the "Old Stand" at the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851 22

A GOOD assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, on hand at the store of SENNETT & CO.

LAMPS.

A FINE lot. Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

RICH Mantilla Black Silk Velvet, a great variety of Rich Bonet Ribbon, of latest styles just received by

Sept. 13.—18 KELLOGG & KEPLER.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Mercantile business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. Lucian Rust.

WILSON LAIRD,
LUCIAN RUST.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1851.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. H. S. WARD would say to the Ladies that by their liberal patronage she has been encouraged to her, she is now prepared with the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions of Fall and Winter bonnets, which she will be happy to sell at the very lowest prices. Her stock consists of over forty different kinds of Bonnets, at prices that cannot help but suit the times. Also, Ribbons and Flowers, and in fact a general assortment of Millinery.

Straws bleached and pressed in the latest styles. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

☞ Country Milliners supplied with goods at the lowest market prices.

Erie, Oct. 11, 1851. 22

FISH—Mackerel, Shad, Whitefish, Trout, Codfish, for sale by the bbl, half bbl, or less quantity, cheaper than elsewhere.

Nov. 22. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Boy's Sleighs.

4 DOZ. Boy's Sleighs on hand and for sale cheap by

Nov. 22. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

JUST received by Express last dispatch,

50 pairs of India Rubber Shoes,
24 " " Boots,
36 " Ladies' Jenny Lind Boots,
48 " Women's Calf Boots,
24 " Gent's water proof Calf Boots

Also on hand for sale at the lowest possible figures. Ladies' Freeze's Kid Slips, do. Kid Tuscan, do. Double Sole Buskins, Ladies' Goat Morocco Gaiters, do. Lasting do., with a large stock of Children's Gaiters, Shoes, Boys' lap Boots and Bootees, &c.

Erie, November 22. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

Sugars! Sugars!!

12 Tons of different qualities of Sugar now selling from 5½ to 10 cts. per pound, at retail and prices still lower by the package. Nov. 22-51. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices that can't be beat. Call and see.

Erie Nov. 22-51. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Tea! Tea!!

25 Chests, of Old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea now open and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to 75 cts. at Nov. 22-51. W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

MOLASSES, now selling at Rindernecht's as low as three shillings per gallon

Erie Nov. 22, 1851 22

Tobacco!!

JOHN Anderson & Co., Lorillard & Co., G. Short & Son's, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 18 cts. to three shillings per pound by

Erie Nov 22, 1851. 22 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE!!

THE subscriber, having rented the store on Park Row, two doors west of William's & Wright's Exchange Office, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store by Mr. Stockton, desires to call the attention of the citizens of Erie to his stock of **Hats & Caps** which he is now opening, direct from Eastern Manufactories. Being a practical Hatter himself, and having taken the utmost pains in the selection of these Goods, the community may rest assured they are made of firm materials, and by the best workmen, and will be warranted equal in finish, style and durability to any that can be had in the Eastern cities.

Gentlemen can at all times find here the latest fashions. Wm. H. Beebe & Co's celebrated Hats at New York prices. and Caps of almost every style, quality and price. Also, a good stock of Buffalo Robes.

The subscriber hopes by honorable, fair dealing, to built up his business, as his aim is not to fleece those who patronize him, but to make reliable customers. R. J. ROGERS.

Erie, Sept. 13, 1-51.—13

EMPIRE AGAIN.

Keep it before the People that the Empires are not to be Undersold.

I HAVE just received the Agency of two of the largest Iron and N. O. Manufactories in the Union. Prices are therefore reduced below anything ever heard of. Farmers bring your trade, a Barrel of Flour will purchase more Nails and Iron that it would a year ago. We will sell Bar Iron as low as 2½cts. per pound. Iron all round for Waggons, including Sweeds, at 3½cts. Nails, other sizes as low as 3½cts. by the keg. Those prices are 10 per cent below Buffalo. When those prices can be matched I will try again. The above are for cash. Just receiving a large stock of Shelf Hardware, Saddler, Harness, Buggy Trimmings, Chairs, Axes, Vices, Bellows, and Mechanics' Tools of all kinds at low rates; also Rubber Belting. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Sept. 13, 1-51. 18

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY!

SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Liquid Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen cloths, for removing grease, or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Aug. 23. 15

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 130 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $9000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres clear l, buildings and orchard—price $25 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuf township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $60 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuf tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 42 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by [6] R. T. S & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beatty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square

Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n41

YEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by

June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almond, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

June 21. 6

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by

June 21, 1851 R. T. STELRETT & SONS. 6

Radway's Ready Relief fo ain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Dolloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by

Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS

AT LOOMIS & CO.'S,

State St., nearly opposite Empire Stores.

NOW opening, the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new styles of rich Jewelry just out. Any one wishing to purchase a splendid watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. Not to be undersold by any similar establishment in this vicinity. G. LOOMIS & CO.

Erie, June 21. 6

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice, into Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or anything desired, of any style, at 7 G. LOOMIS & Co's

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN C. BEEBE having just returned from New York with a large, splendid and cheap assortment of honest Goods, strong handsome, fast colored and fashionable, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in every clime, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, bought at a great sacrifice for cash, and offered to the public for nearly their own price. Call and see. Goods shown with promptness to all, and none obliged to buy unless suited. Among his stock will be found silk, wool, cotton and linen, silk and satins Dress Goods of every variety, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and watered Poplins, edgings, insertings, collars, undersleeves, cuffs, silk and satin Vestings, Fringes, blue, black purple, white and variegated, Canton, netted, &c.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 6m19

52 KEGS Kentucky Rifle Powder, just rec'd, and for sale by the half, quarter, or whole Keg by

June 21, 1851. [6] R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

3000 PAIRS Woollen socks wanted by

Erie, Oct. 23. C. M. TIBBALS.

CAPS, CAPS.—All styles and sizes Caps, at the lowest rates, at the cheap store in the Bennett Block. 24

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing, can be found at the store of

Erie, Oct. 23. SENNETT & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES, in great variety, at the new store in the Bennett Block. 24

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

I am now receiving as large and well assorted stock of Iron as can be found west of Albany. It was bought entirely for *Cash*, and will be sold for the same at prices that defy competition. Also, a large stock of Nails and Spikes, at unusually low figures. RUFUS REED.

Erie, Sept. 27. 20 No. 12—Reed House

Sugars! Sugars!!

I AM now receiving a large stock of Sugars, which have been purchased at very low figures in New York for cash, and will be sold proportionately low for cash or ready pay.

I am also receiving a large supply of Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c. I invite the attention of those wishing to purchase and say I think I can offer as good inducements as any house in the city JOHN C. BEEBE.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1-51. 6m19

OILS.—Hyoscamus, Erect and Croton, at CARTER'S

PREMIUM FOR SILVER.—We pay a premium in GOLD for Dollars, Half Dollars and Five Francs.

Erie, June 14. M. SANFORD & CO.

WOOD WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase **300 Cords** of Hemlock and other soft wood delivered at the Ashery and Lime Kiln corner of French and 6th Streets. S. JACKSON.

Sept. 23.—18.

Musical Academy.

THIS institute will be opened in a few days at the rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for a family containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 5 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend in the most convenient order. The unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner—First vocal exercises—second, lectures on everything connected with music, (history of music, including the news of musical matters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, select music, with accompaniments on the Melodeon — All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 1f21

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glassware may be found at the store of SENNETT & CO.

CORN BASKETS for sale at the new store in the Sennett block, Oct. 18.—23 SENNETT & CO.

LAFAYCA, De Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, a very general assortment for sale by 23 S. SELDEN & SON.

SHEETINGS, Bed Ticks, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, white and colored, 23 G. SELDEN & SON.

AXES.—30 dozen just received and for sale by

Oct. 18.—23 G. SELDEN & SON.

AXES.—A large lot just received direct from the manufacturer. 23 G. SELDEN & SON.

Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints.

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated British Remedy tested in the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse, I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses afflicted with Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Windgalls, Splints &c., brought to me at Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure JOHN BENNETT.

Wesley Ville, October 11, 1851. 1f22

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at JACKSON'S,

April 21. 2

NEW GOODS.—Just received at the *new store* in the Sennett Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods, groceries, crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or produce: Call and see.

Oct. 18.—23. SENNETT & CO.

OAMES' SHOVELS.—A new supply of Ames' Shovels at the cheap store in the Bennett Block. SENNETT & CO

Oct 18, 1851.

PRINTS.—A good assortment received and for sale cheap at

Oct. 18, 1851. SENNETT & CO.

UMBRELLAS.—A large assortment of Umbrella, all sizes and prices, at 23 SENNETT & CO

COFFEE MILLS.—A new style of Coffee and Spice Mills, a superior article at 23 SENNETT & CO.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' TOOLS.—A very general assortment, for sale much below any before offered in this place.

Oct 18.—23 G. SELDEN & SON.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Bookstore of the subscriber, on the Diamond, a supply of School and Miscellaneous Books; also Annuals and other Books appropriate to the Holidays.

Erie, Dec. 13, 1851. O SPAFFORD.

MUSICAL SOUNDS.—Now opening, a very choice lot of Violins and Guitar Strings. Italian, Chinese and English Strings, the best in town, for sale at LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, Dec 13-51-3t.

LAMA Cloth, Gala Plaids, Alpaccas, Plain, Figured, Plaid, Stripe, Dress Silks, and Florence Silks of all colors, at

Erie, November 1. S. JACKSON'S.

375 YARDS handsome Alapaca Lustres, black and colored, fine goods for 25 cents per yard at

November 8. C. M. TIBBALS'.

JAPAN WARE.—*Just received another lot expressly for Jobbing, at Buffalo prices* RUFUS REED.

1500 YARDS madder colored Lancaster Ginghams, at one shilling per yard at

November 8. C. M. TIBBALS'.

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographs and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various impediments produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *without mercury.*

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or cousual weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their remedies by M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospital des Venereaux, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

La Croix looks the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., in plain language. It enables every one to successfully and privately treat his case, (thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have contracted habits of solitary practice, or are contracting the same, cannot apply a more beneficial work than this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, or box 1690, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 35, Beaver st; P. I. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases out of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or intended cure. Ladies who wish for medicine, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Lanoy's Pomale Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of Europe, for the last 30 years. To eulogize their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

Price $1 per box. They can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure. For this he pledges his reputation.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record—for inspection at the Dispensary, at which are in his medicines.

Remember 184 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.

Erie, June 14, 1851. 1f3.

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Analytic Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORIES.

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and *Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.*

Science of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind,

ILLUCTIONARY WORK

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

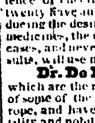
Fulton and Eastman's Sys tem of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country For sale wholesale and retail, by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

May 21.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.



The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON business at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am found myself cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself.—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Bake Pans, Wash Boilers, Sauce pans, Iron Shovels, Ladles and Skimmers, Dippers, skimmers, tenkettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lamplighters, pipe pans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans, pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, tea chests, dust pans, tin and oil lamps, candle sticks, flour boxes, 10 quart pails, nutmeg graters, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, sad irons and shovels, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Mechanics and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Reed's Hotel, Erie, March 13, 1851.—41 N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection of the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
Sub-soil Plows
Corn-Planters and Seed Drills,
Poz Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited. D. S. CLARK,

Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 3 doors north of Fullerton's.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.

Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

Leath r and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale

1000 sides Spanish Sole Leather
1000 " Slaughter " "
1000 " Upper " "
100 dozen Jersey Calf-skins,
100 " Country " "
60 " French " "
60 " Black and Fancy Morocco,
60 " Linings and Bindings,
30 " Kipskins,
30 " Spats,
10 " Enamelled and Patent Leather.

Also—Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps, and every article of Shoemaker Tools cardKit. August 2.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the Summit, in Crawford county, on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER or CANAL BONDS will be taken in payment.

Sept. 29, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

Starch!! Starch!!!

J. B SMYTH & CO'S Corn and Wheat Starch on hand in large quantities, for sale at New York wholesale cash prices Orders from Country Merchants promptly filled.

Erie, July 26. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

EXTRACTS.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SON.

Bardakte's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Erie, Aug. 2. [12] No. 3, Reed House.

Tremendous Smashing and Crushing and Bursting up of Banks!!

'STAND FROM UNDER!!!

BUY your Ready Made Clothing at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store in the Reed House, who takes skin plasters and pessy much all of the Rag Currency afloat, and sells *awfully* cheap at that, they do say. Any thing to a brick image—the full campaign must be opened, and that at once. Jacob Koch has taken particular pains to select Coths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions, of the best, most attractive and approved styles—goods that cannot fail to please a correct taste and command the admiration of gentlemen of sound discriminating judgment. Where's the use of cracking up our goods—they will speak for themselves. Only call and see and feel them, and you shall be convinced beyond a cavil, that no goods can be found in this or any other city or town that the sun shines upon, that will commend themselves to your taste and pockets with such irresistable influence as ours. Call and see, and you will believe. JACOB KOCH.

Erie, Oct. 11.—22 No. 7, Reed House.

THE Shoemakers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Waitewood Lumber, viz: 1 and 4-4 Boards; 1¼, 2, 3 and Inch Plank; Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thicknesses, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 inches; Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve feet is the most desired length to have Lumber sawed.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1-50. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the most eminent and approved living European and American composers, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.

Erie, Nov 30, 1850. n29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., for sale by

Erie, January 18, 1-51. JOHN McCANN.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

ELIHU L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1-50. 54

WOOL WANTED.

At Harborcreek Woolen Factory, South of the Buffalo Road.

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water-works, are now enabled to run their Factory all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Satinetts of different colors and qualities, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Satinetts of different colors and qualities, to exchange for Wool, at $1 lbs. of wool per yard of cloth as good as the wool will make. We invite all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.

RHODES, CASS, & Co.

Harborcreek, May 21. 3

STRAW GOODS.—Bonnets and Hats, a good assortment, just